

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 19

April 1947

PART IV

SOCIAL

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## SECTION 1

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

#### C O N T E N T S

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#### NUTRITION

1. Results of the physical examinations and changes in body weight in the February nutrition surveys in Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa and Matsuyama and 27 prefectures show an improvement in health as compared with the November 1946 survey. Note the charts on the following six pages.

The percentage of individuals having symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies decreased although there was slight increase in cases of impaired lactation. The percentage of individuals having losses in body weight of more than 10 percent of the Japanese standard decreased in February.

#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

##### Communicable Diseases

2. The tuberculosis control program which was initiated at the Sasebo repatriation center on 15 March was extended to the Hakodate and Maizuru centers in April. The program includes tuberculin testing, screening X-rays of the chest and the administration of BCG vaccine to tuberculin-negative persons.

3. An outbreak of typhus fever in a poorhouse in Tokyo, with 35 confirmed cases reported through 18 April, was brought under control.

The Ministries of Welfare and Justice have issued instructions to all prefectures to initiate a DDT dusting and spraying program in poorhouses, vagrant homes, orphanages, jails, prisons and similar institutions.

4. The program of typhus immunization of commuters in the Tokyo-Yokohama and Osaka-Kobe areas was completed in April with 1,362,540 inoculated in the former and 1,070,000 in the latter area.








5. The 10-day training course designed to acquaint Japanese laboratory technicians with the latest techniques and methods in the performance of Weill-Felix and complement fixation tests was terminated on 23 April. The course was held in the Institute of Infectious Diseases in Tokyo. The second class in the series is scheduled to begin on 12 May.

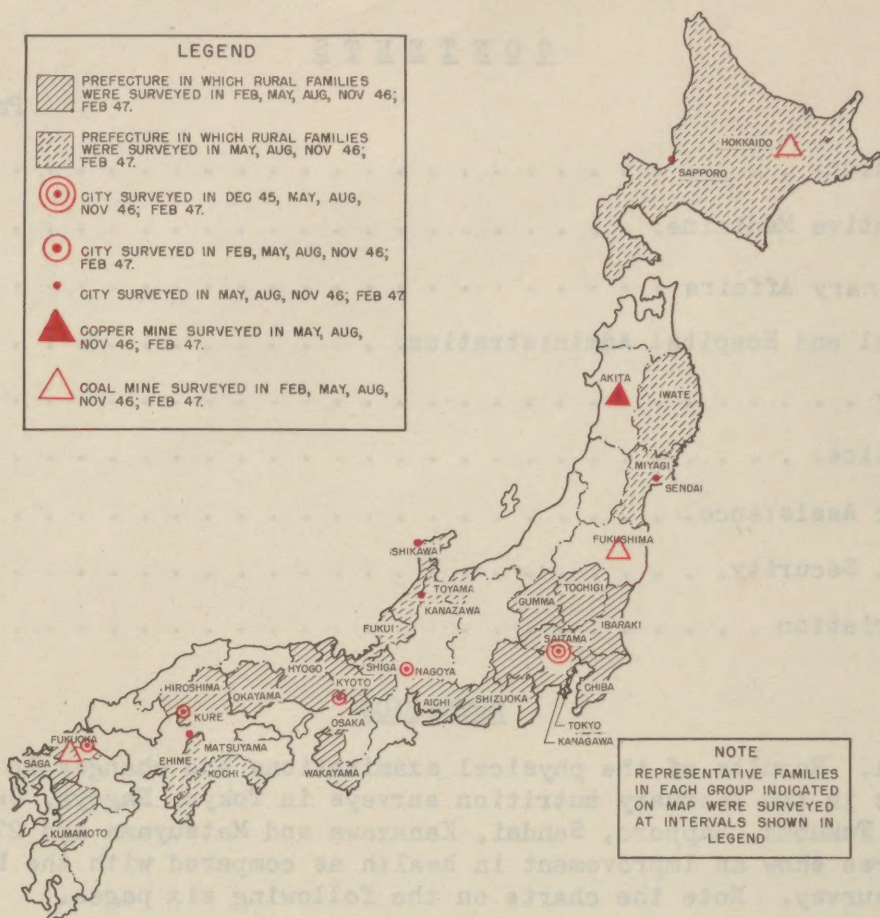


# NUTRITION SURVEYS

CONDUCTED SINCE DECEMBER 1945

## LOCATION OF GROUPS SURVEYED

LEGEND	
	PREFECTURE IN WHICH RURAL FAMILIES WERE SURVEYED IN FEB, MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB 47.
	PREFECTURE IN WHICH RURAL FAMILIES WERE SURVEYED IN MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB 47.
	CITY SURVEYED IN DEC 45, MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB 47.
	CITY SURVEYED IN FEB, MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB 47.
	CITY SURVEYED IN MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB 47.
	COPPER MINE SURVEYED IN MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB 47.
	COAL MINE SURVEYED IN FEB, MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB 47.



NOTE  
REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES  
IN EACH GROUP INDICATED  
ON MAP WERE SURVEYED  
AT INTERVALS SHOWN IN  
LEGEND

## SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF GROUPS SURVEYED

GROUP	SURVEY	NUMBER OF PERSONS SURVEYED									
		DEC 45	FEB 46	MAY 46	AUG 46	NOV 46	FEB 47				
TOKYO FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	16,020**	NO SURVEY	13,097	13,368	13,299	13,316				
	SYMPTOM	31,965	NO SURVEY	32,871	31,116	29,890	29,691				
OTHER URBAN FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	13,810	22,135	21,744	21,681	21,803				
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	29,257	45,586	46,420	45,267	46,750				
RURAL FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	37,836	49,609	49,436	48,759	48,206				
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	64,513	75,963	75,033	72,907	74,335				
COPPER MINING FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	1,109	1,186	1,257	1,227				
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	2,508	2,000	2,000	2,000				
TOKYO RAILWAY WORKER FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	627	616	617	576				
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	1,200	982	1,142	986				
COAL MINING FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	189	3,595	3,577	3,518	3,340				
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	6,175	6,000	6,000	6,452				
GROUP	SURVEY	AVERAGE ADULT MALE UNIT COMPOSITION OF GROUPS SURVEYED*									
		DEC 45	FEB 46	MAY 46	AUG 46	NOV 46	FEB 47				
TOKYO FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	0.875	NO SURVEY	0.822	0.829	0.828	0.834				
OTHER URBAN FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	0.812	0.815	0.819	0.823	0.821				
RURAL FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	0.818	0.893	0.876	0.912	0.840				
COPPER MINING FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	0.864	0.830	0.844	0.812				
TOKYO RAILWAY WORKER FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	0.815	0.806	0.814	0.824				
COAL MINING FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	0.852	0.877	0.804	0.899	0.881				

\* THE ADULT MALE UNIT IS USED TO EXPRESS THE NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF A POPULATION IN RELATION TO THE NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF AN AVERAGE ADULT MALE AT MODERATE WORK. THUS A 0.600 ADULT MALE UNIT POPULATION WOULD REQUIRE ONE-HALF THE PER CAPITA INTAKE OF A 1.200 ADULT MALE UNIT POPULATION.

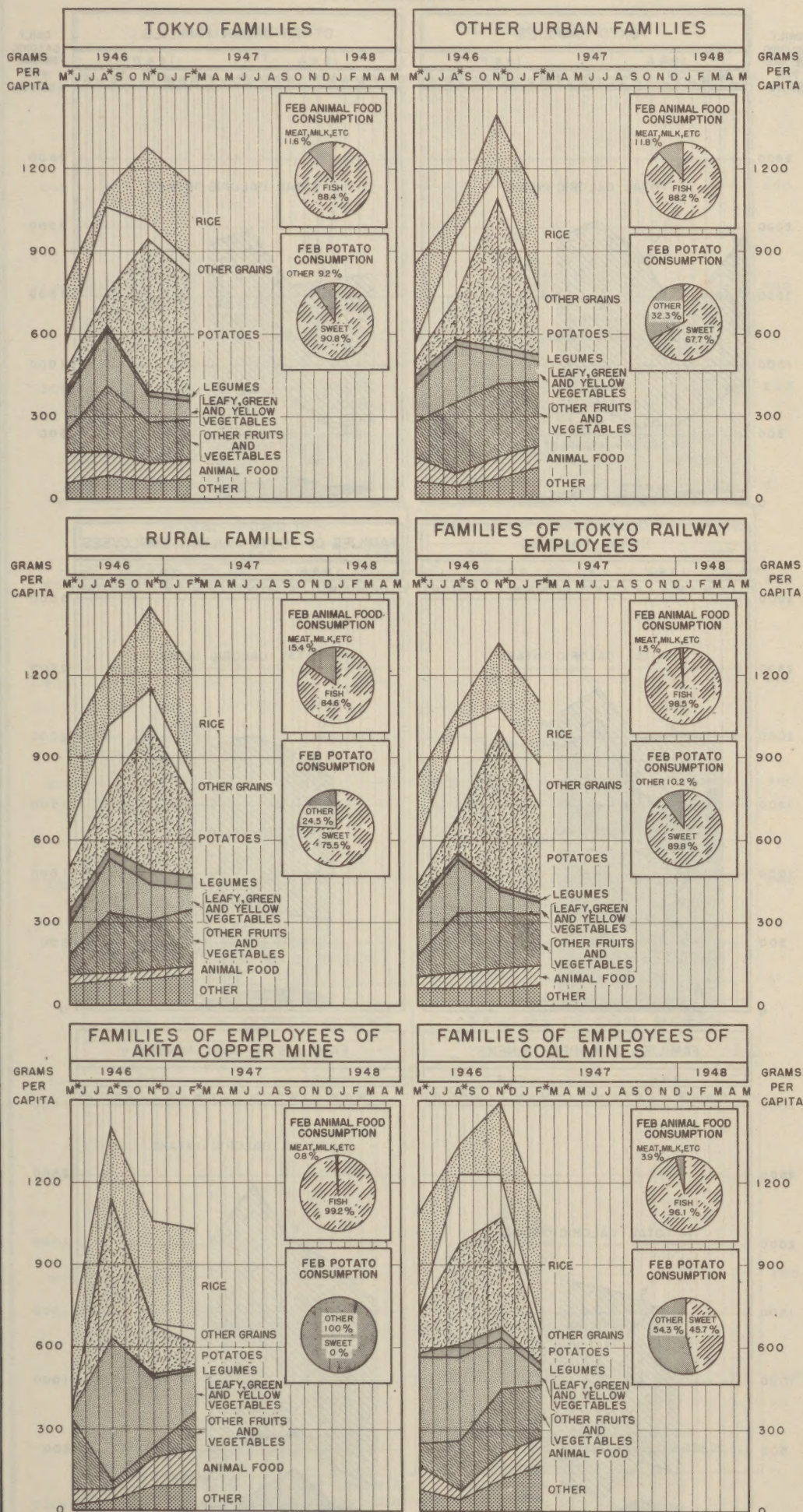
\*\* FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA IN TERMS OF GRAMS WERE REPORTED FOR TEN TOKYO FAMILIES IN DEC 45.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.



# AVERAGE DAILY FOOD CONSUMPTION

SINCE MAY 1946



\* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.  
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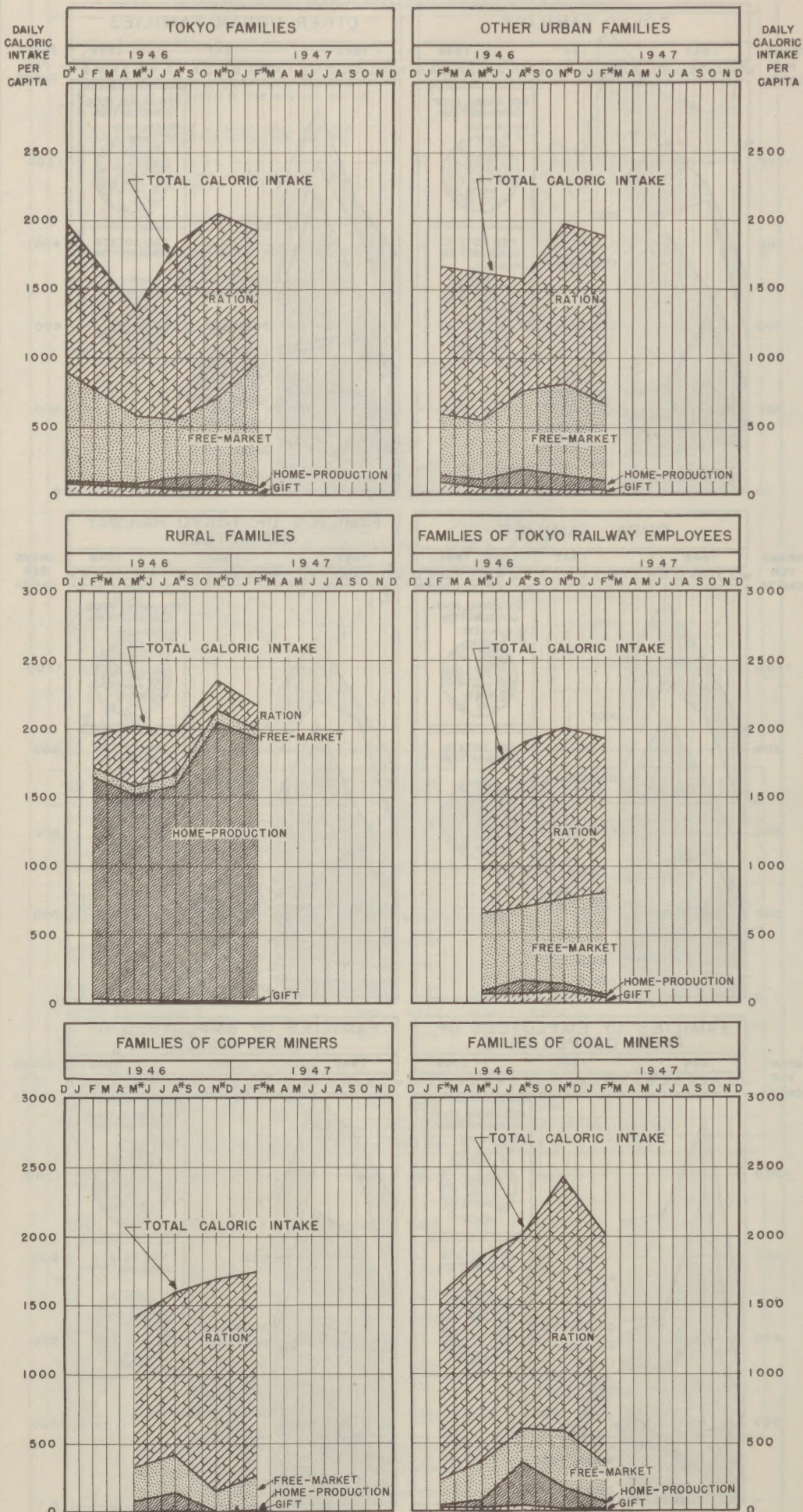
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# SOURCES OF CALORIC INTAKE

SINCE DECEMBER 1945



\* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEY.

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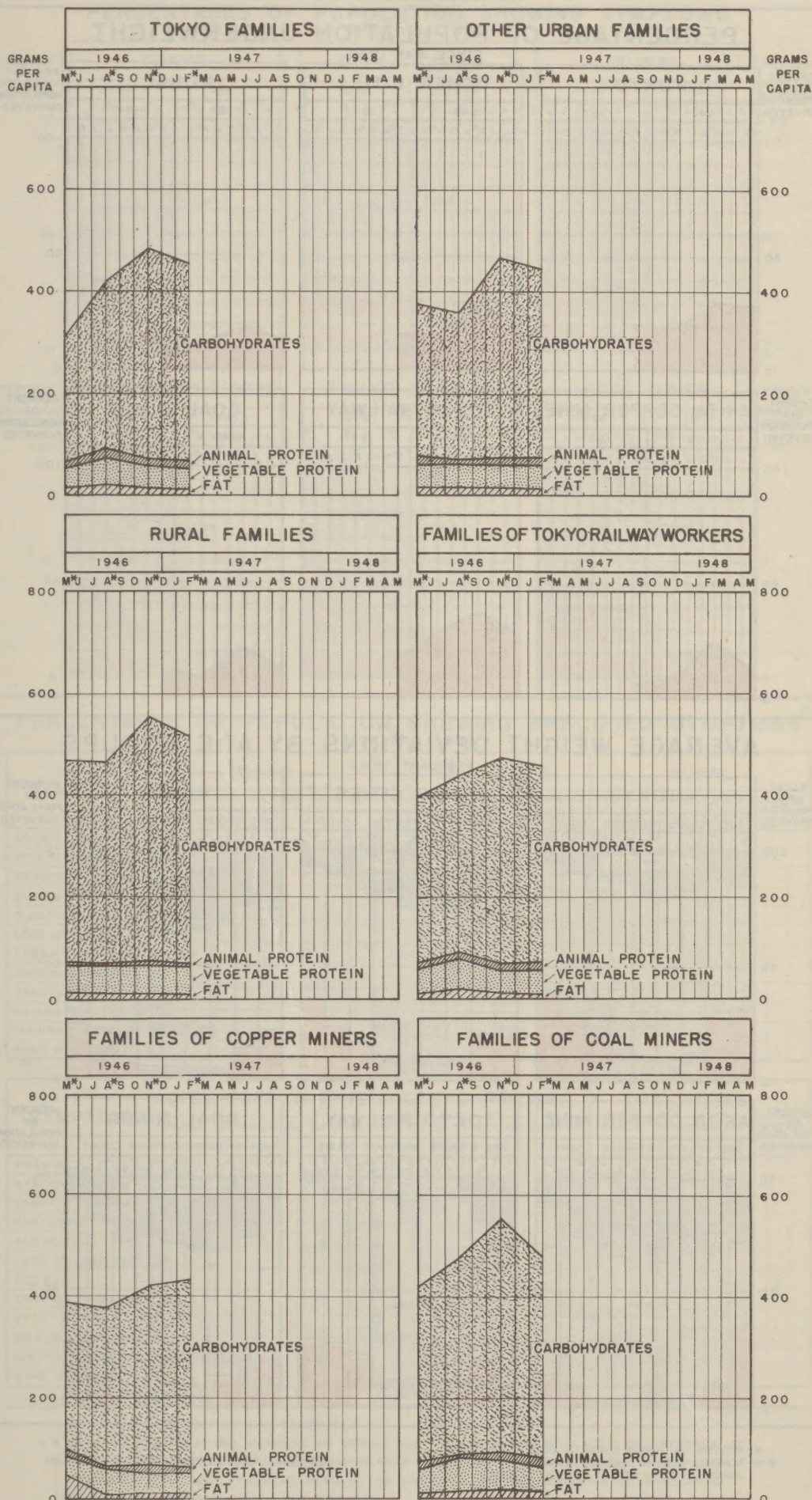
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# FATS, PROTEINS AND CARBOHYDRATES

AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION SINCE 1946



\* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITIONAL SURVEYS.

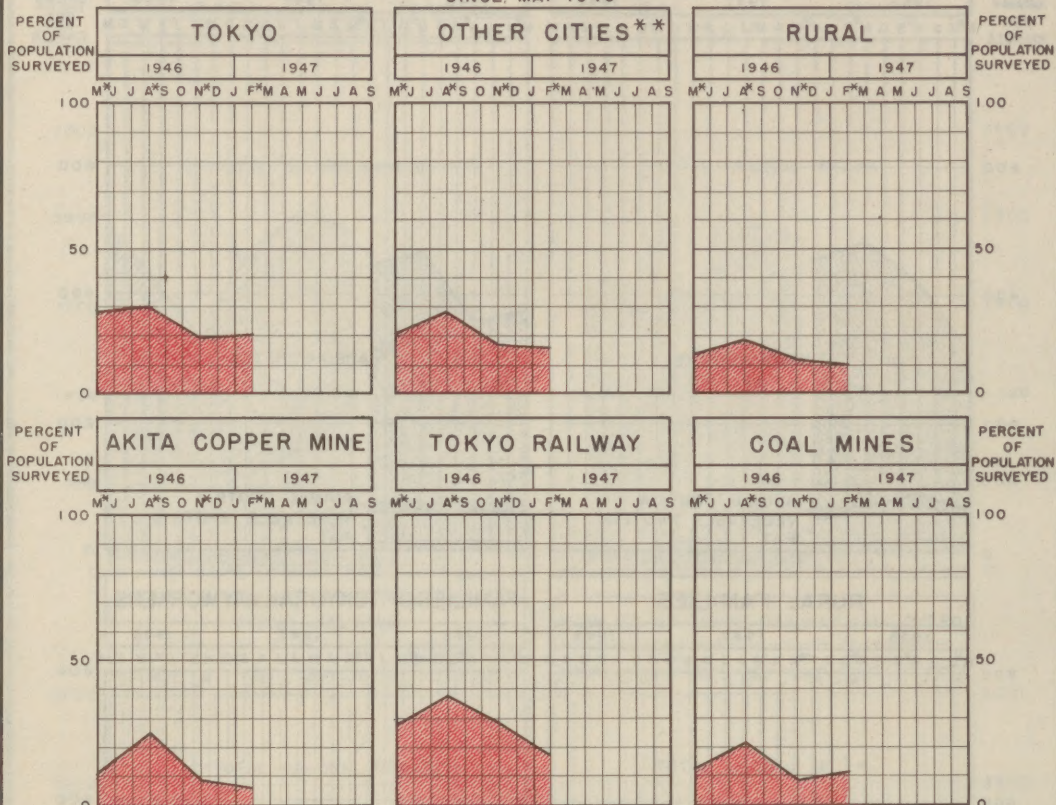


# AVERAGE WEIGHT DEVIATIONS \*\*

REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES

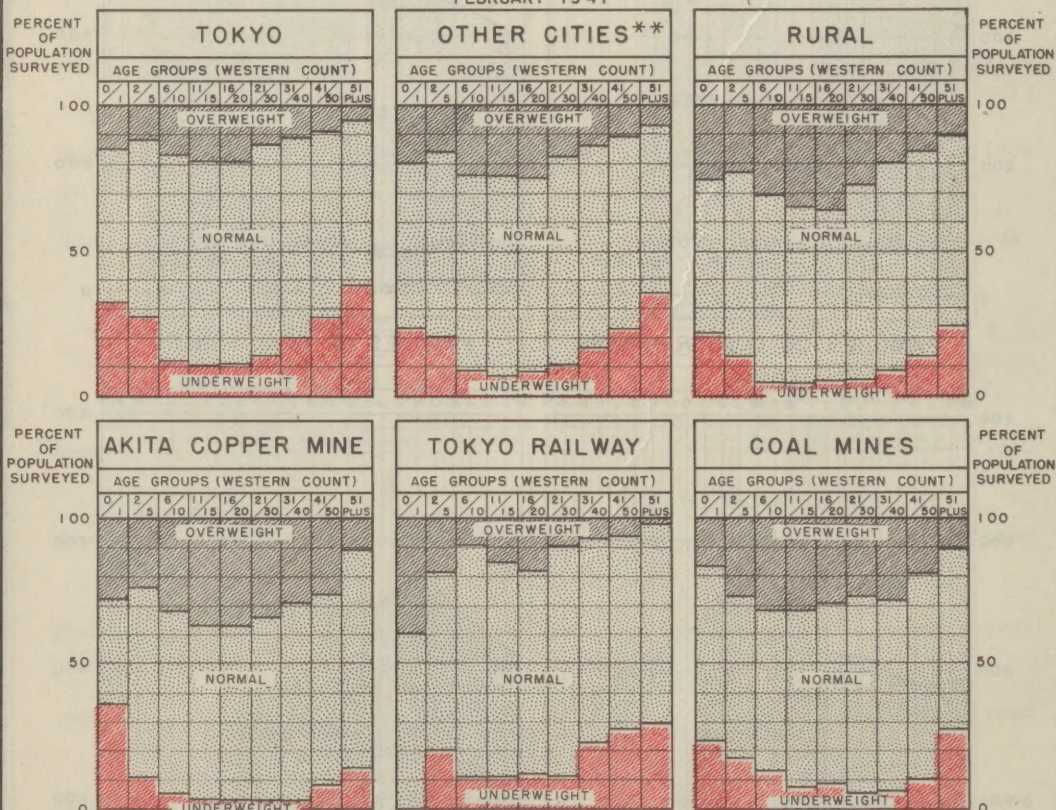
## PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION UNDERWEIGHT

SINCE MAY 1946



## AVERAGE WEIGHT DEVIATIONS BY AGE GROUPS

FEBRUARY 1947



\* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED.  
 \*\* NORMAL WEIGHTS INCLUDE A RANGE OF 10 PERCENT PLUS OR MINUS FROM NORMS ESTABLISHED IN STANDARD JAPANESE AGE - WEIGHT - HEIGHT TABLES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS

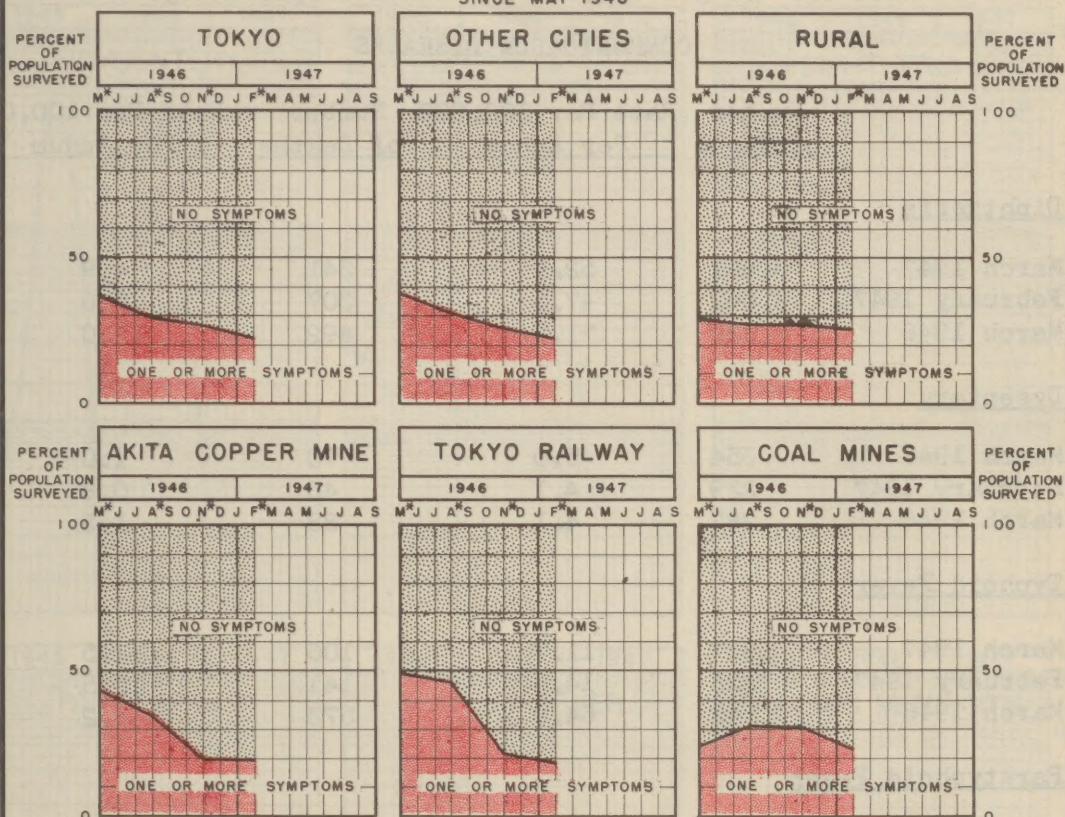


# SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES

REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES

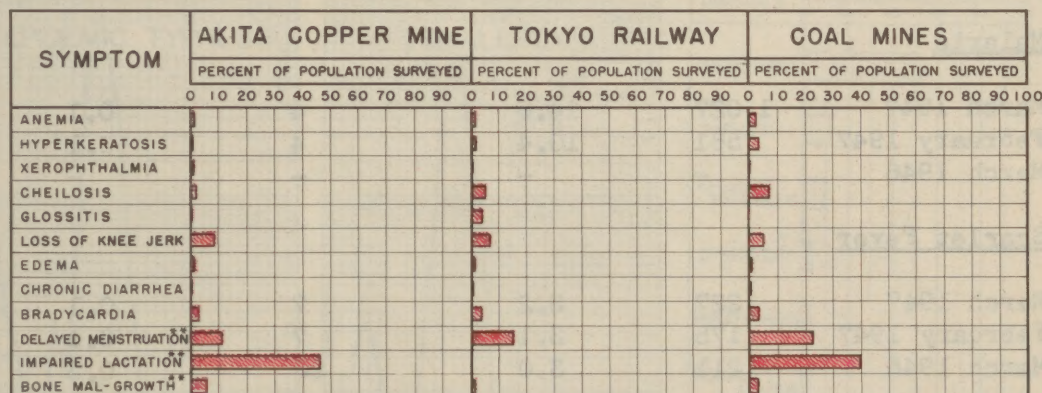
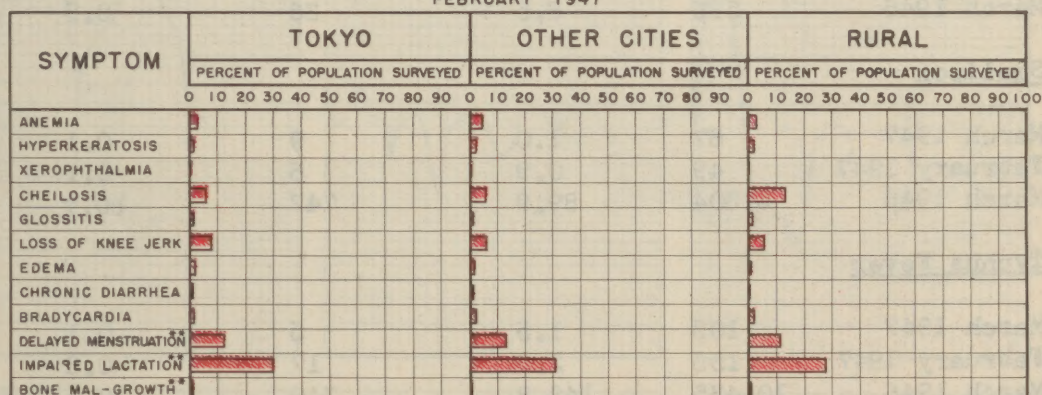
## PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION SHOWING SYMPTOMS

SINCE MAY 1946



## PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION SHOWING SPECIFIED SYMPTOMS\*\*

FEBRUARY 1947



\* MONTH IN WHICH SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED.

\*\* DELAYED MENSTRUATION: PERCENT OF WOMEN AGE 17-45. IMPAIRED LACTATION: PERCENT OF LACTATING WOMEN WHOSE CHILDREN UP TO SIX MONTHS MUST BE GIVEN MIXED OR ARTIFICIAL FEEDING. BONE MAL-GROWTH: PERCENT OF CHILDREN AGE SIX YEARS OR LESS SHOWING RICKETS OR IMPAIRED BONE-GROWTH.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.

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6. With the exception of typhoid and typhus fevers communicable diseases increased in March, as shown on the charts on the following three pages. Diphtheria had the highest case and death rates of 52.1 and 4.9 per 100,000 per annum respectively.

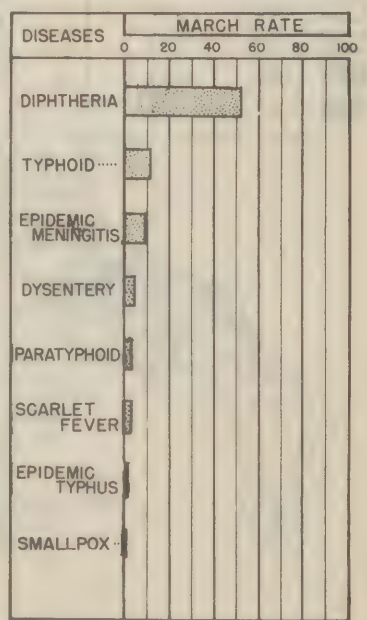
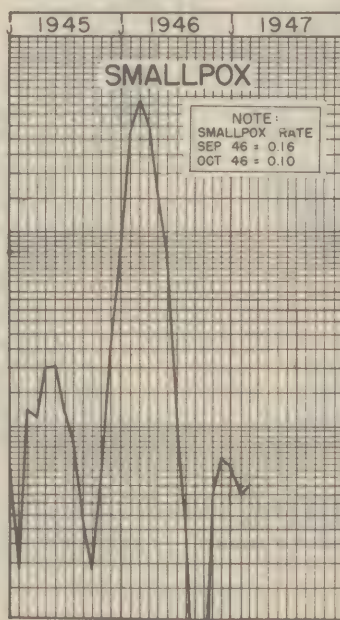
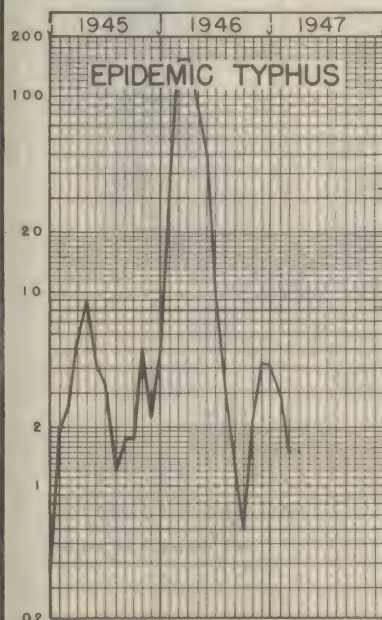
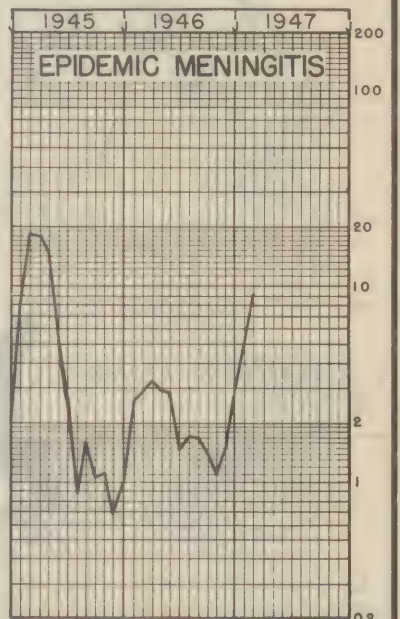
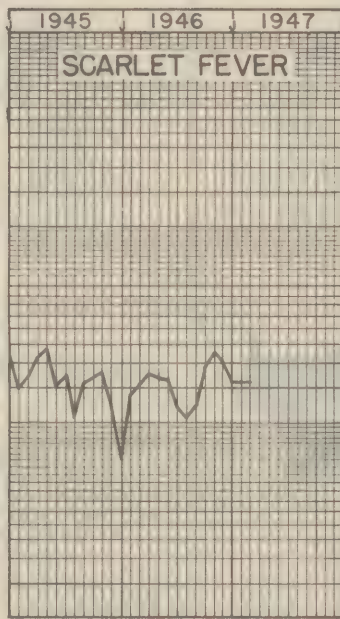
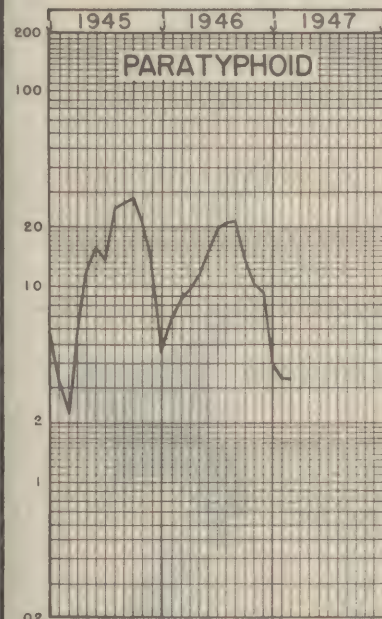
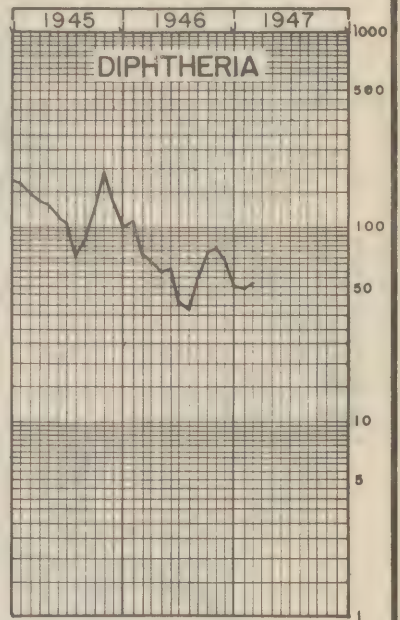
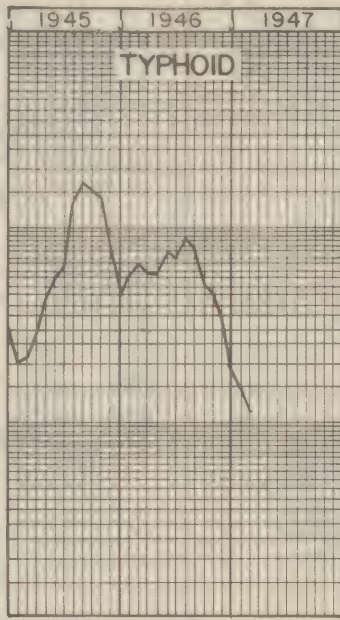
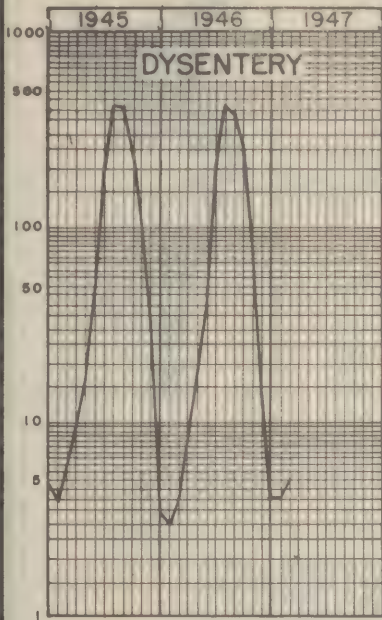
#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Rate Per 100,000 Per Annum</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>	<u>Rate Per 100,000 Per Annum</u>
<u>Diphtheria</u>				
March 1947	3,651	52.1	341	4.9
February 1947	2,662	47.5	307	5.5
March 1946	5,030	71.7	492	7.0
<u>Dysentery</u>				
March 1947	354	5.0	70	1.0
February 1947	229	4.1	45	0.8
March 1946	287	4.1	88	1.3
<u>Typhoid Fever</u>				
March 1947	817	11.7	106	1.5
February 1947	828	14.8	141	2.5
March 1946	4,542	64.8	573	8.2
<u>Paratyphoid Fever</u>				
March 1947	234	3.3	16	0.2
February 1947	185	3.3	15	0.3
March 1946	596	8.5	36	0.5
<u>Smallpox</u>				
March 1947	67	1.0	9	0.1
February 1947	49	0.9	6	0.1
March 1946	6,304	89.9	747	10.7
<u>Typhus Fever</u>				
March 1947	105	1.5	5	0.1
February 1947	155	2.8	17	0.3
March 1946	10,435	148.8	740	10.6
<u>Malaria</u>				
March 1947	1,027	14.6	4	0.1
February 1947	581	10.4	4	0.1
March 1946	-	-	-	-
<u>Scarlet Fever</u>				
March 1947	227	3.2	7	0.1
February 1947	175	3.1	7	0.1
March 1946	211	3.0	23	0.3
<u>Epidemic Meningitis</u>				
March 1947	642	9.2	175	2.5
February 1947	282	5.0	82	1.5
March 1946	197	2.8	45	0.6



# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

SINCE JANUARY 1945  
RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM



NOTE: ON SEMILOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

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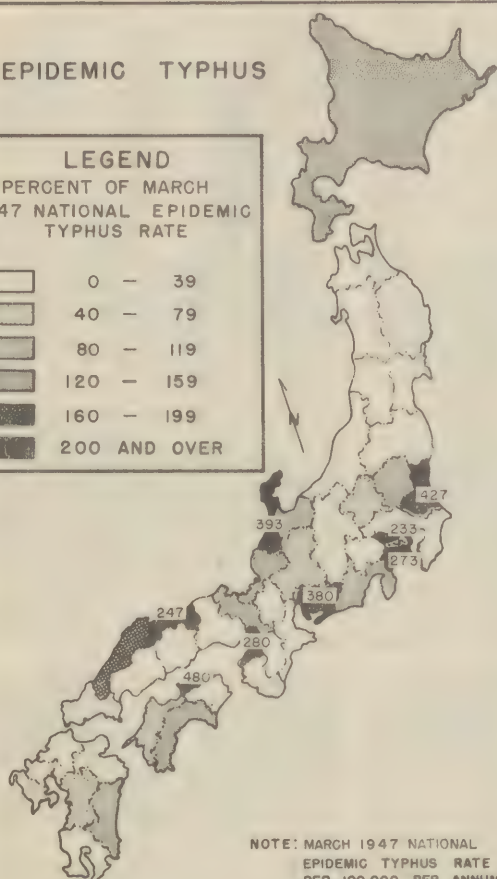
# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES

## EPIDEMIC TYPHUS

LEGEND  
PERCENT OF MARCH  
1947 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC  
TYPHUS RATE

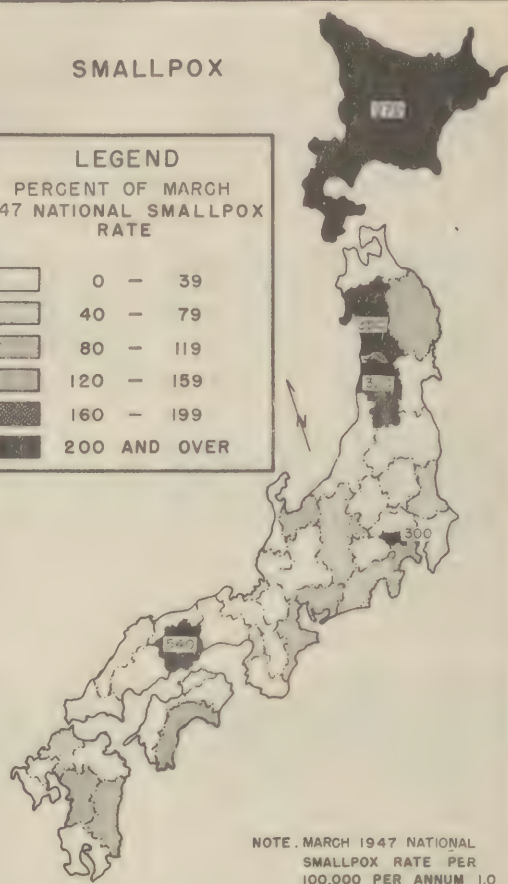
	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER



## SMALLPOX

LEGEND  
PERCENT OF MARCH  
1947 NATIONAL SMALLPOX  
RATE

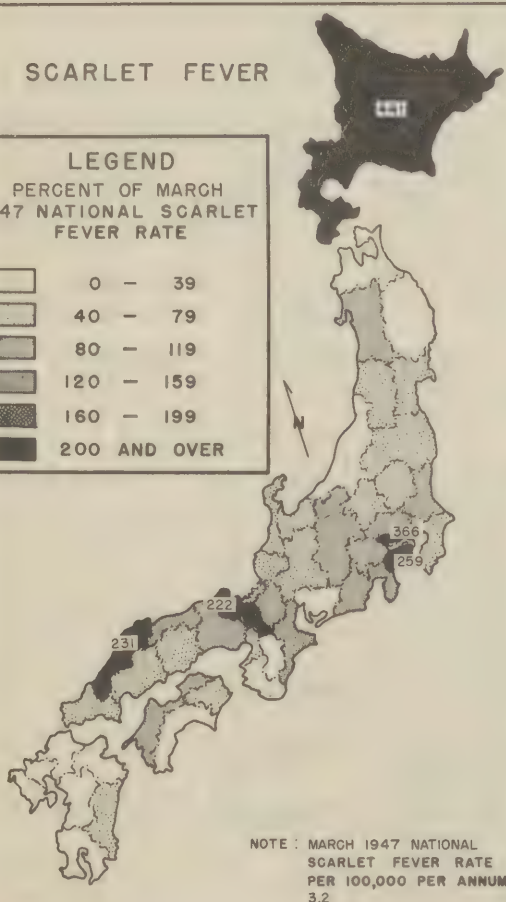
	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER



## SCARLET FEVER

LEGEND  
PERCENT OF MARCH  
1947 NATIONAL SCARLET  
FEVER RATE

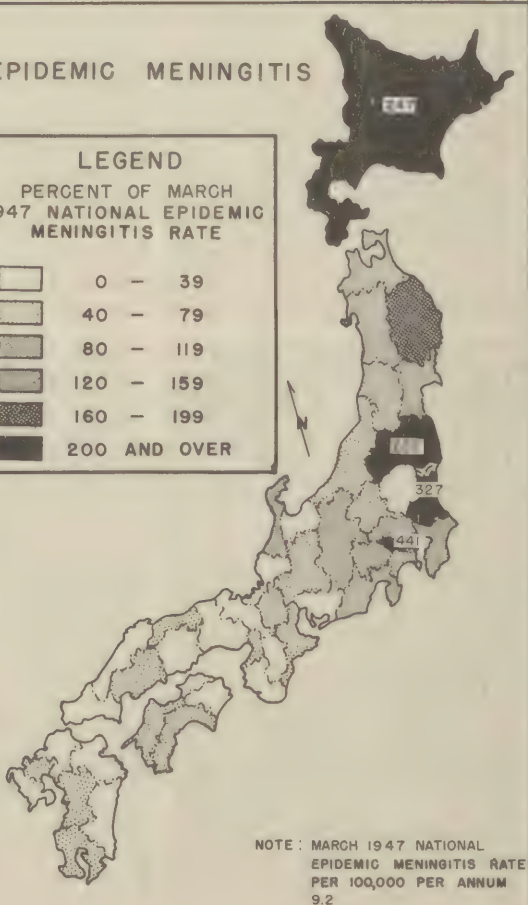
	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER



## EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS

LEGEND  
PERCENT OF MARCH  
1947 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC  
MENINGITIS RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

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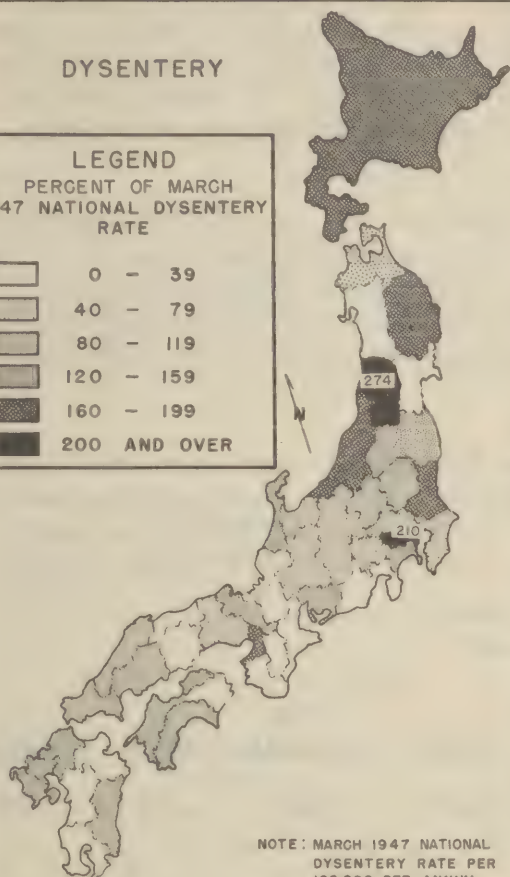
# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES

## DYSENTERY

LEGEND  
PERCENT OF MARCH  
1947 NATIONAL DYSENTERY  
RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER

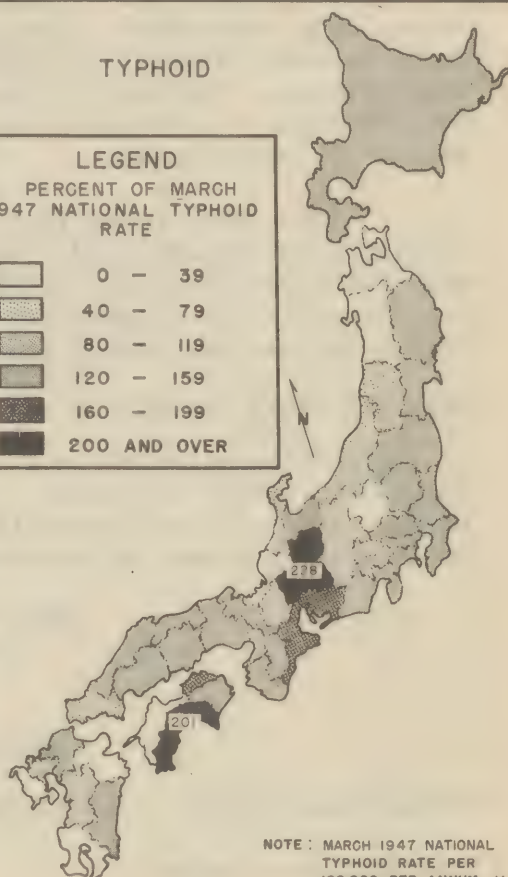


NOTE: MARCH 1947 NATIONAL  
DYSENTERY RATE PER  
100,000 PER ANNUM  
5.0

## TYPHOID

LEGEND  
PERCENT OF MARCH  
1947 NATIONAL TYPHOID  
RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER

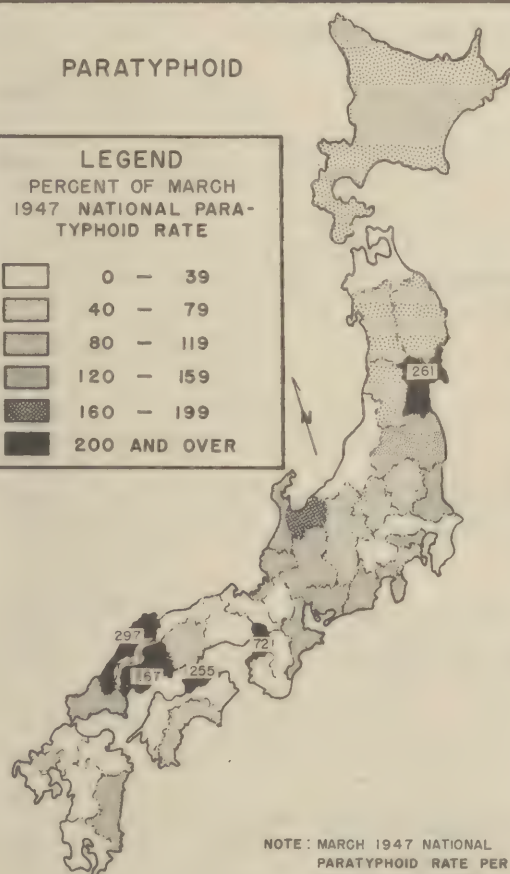


NOTE: MARCH 1947 NATIONAL  
TYPHOID RATE PER  
100,000 PER ANNUM 11.7

## PARATYPHOID

LEGEND  
PERCENT OF MARCH  
1947 NATIONAL PARA-  
TYPHOID RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER

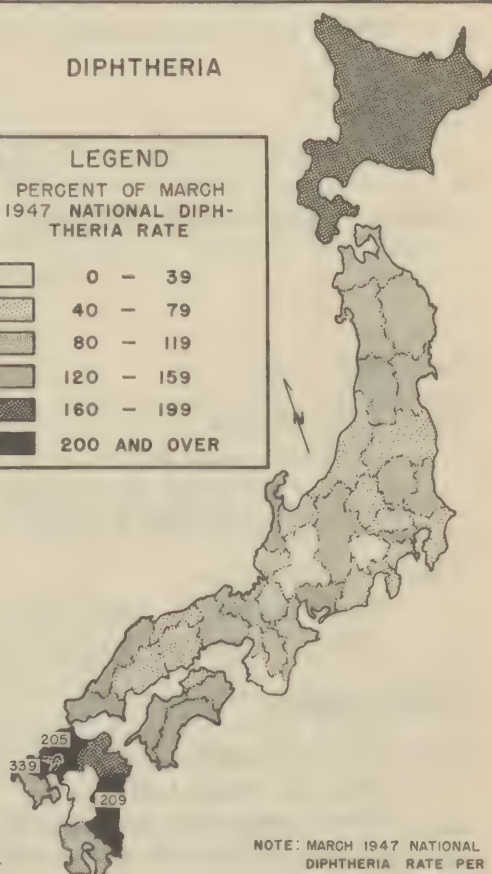


NOTE: MARCH 1947 NATIONAL  
PARATYPHOID RATE PER  
100,000 PER ANNUM 3.3

## DIPHTHERIA

LEGEND  
PERCENT OF MARCH  
1947 NATIONAL DIPH-  
THERIA RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER



NOTE: MARCH 1947 NATIONAL  
DIPHTHERIA RATE PER  
100,000 PER ANNUM 52.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

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## VETERINARY AFFAIRS

7. Surveys of veterinary conditions in Hiroshima and Gifu Prefectures showed that communicable animal diseases are being effectively controlled. Programs for the testing of dairy cattle for tuberculosis and the immunization of dogs against rabies have been started. Shortage of concentrated feed still exists but in Gifu Prefecture this condition is being alleviated to a certain extent by grazing land.

The dairy farms in Hiroshima and Gifu Prefectures are utilizing the "Score Card System" of inspection but there is a tendency to score too high. Ante- and post-mortem inspections are maintained in all slaughter houses although inspection methods are faulty because sufficient areas in the carcass are not examined.

### Meat and Dairy Inspection

8. Total animals slaughtered during February decreased from 47,338 in January to 25,101. In spite of the 47-percent decrease in the total number of animals slaughtered in February the total and partial post-mortem condemnations declined only seven percent.

#### MEAT INSPECTION

February

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	15,604	524	360	4,783	3,830
Condemned ante mortem	0	0	0	0	3
Condemned post mortem					
Total	19	1	0	1	10
Partial	252	12	0	13	225
Viscera	3,458	33	0	1,964	468

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

#### MILK INSPECTION

February

##### Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	6,261
Samples examined	8,233
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	246
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	905
Plant inspections	4,448
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	156
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	572

##### Special Milk

Farm inspections	2
Samples examined	5
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant inspections	5
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0



### Goat Milk

Farm inspections	25
Samples examined	58
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	7
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	2

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

### Animal Diseases

9. With the exception of trichomoniasis and chick pullorum all animal diseases increased during March.

#### ANIMAL DISEASES

	Cases	
	February	March
Anthrax	1	3
Blackleg	0	3
Brucellosis	2	7
Trichomoniasis	96	42
Texas fever	2	19
Swine erysipelas	1	5
Rabies	1	3
Strangles	75	174
Equine infectious abortion	0	33
Equine infectious anemia	27	41
Chick pullorum	2,063	2,005

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

#### MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

##### Medical Affairs

10. On 28 March there were 3,172 hospitals with a total capacity of 219,677 beds of which 105,474 were occupied. From 1 to 28 March 1,190,340 persons received out-patient treatment. The chart on the following page shows weekly number of civilian hospital patients since October 1945.

##### Dental Affairs

11. Thirteen dentists were re-established during March, bringing the total to 4,908.

12. A Dental Retailers' Association was organized by 600 dental retailers to promote an equitable distribution of supplies.

##### Nursing Affairs

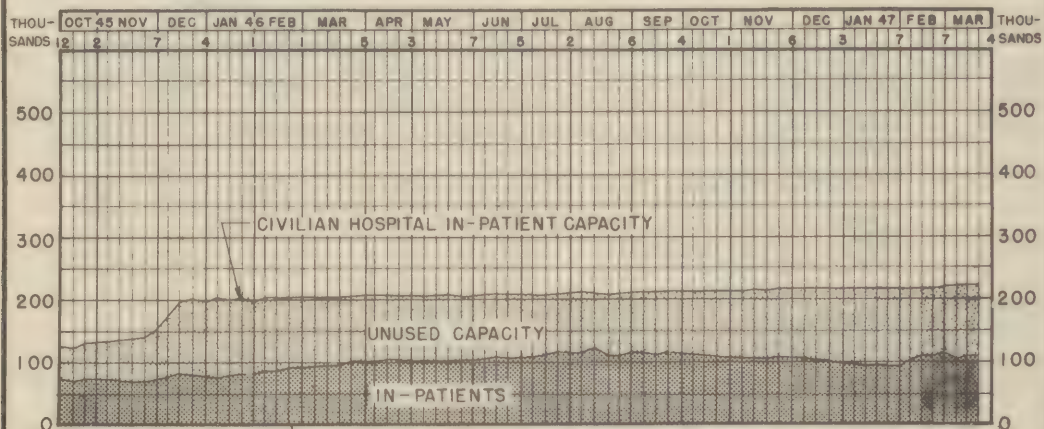
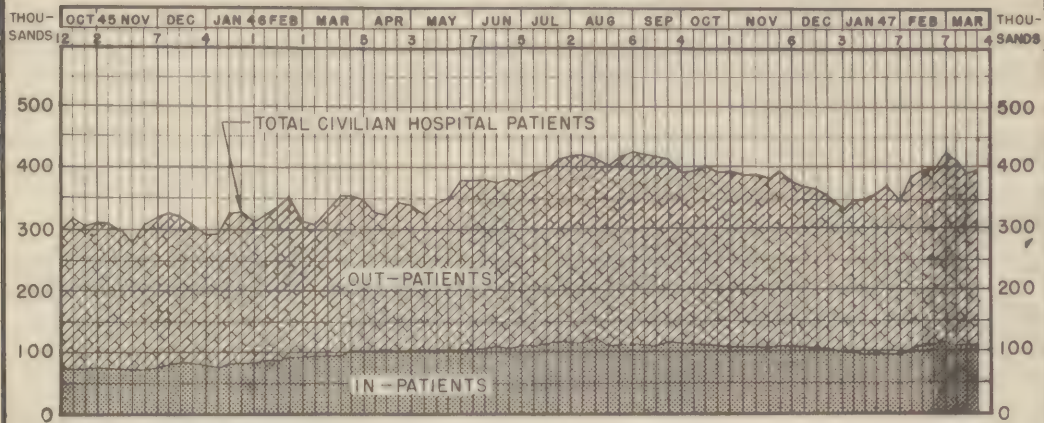
13. Forty-one nurses graduated from the first four-week refresher course for leaders in nursing education which commenced on 13 March. The course was sponsored by the National Nurses Association and held at the Central Red Cross Hospital.

14. A four-month nursing education program sponsored by the National Institute of Public Health to train 1,500 public health nurses was inaugurated on 2 April. The course provides for theoretical work, demonstrations and six weeks of field work in an urban or rural health center.



# CIVILIAN HOSPITAL PATIENTS

WEEKLY SINCE 12 OCTOBER 1945



NOTE: HOSPITALS HAVING TEN BEDS OR LESS, TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUMS AND LEPROSARIUMS NOT INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

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Fifty nurses in key positions of hospitals and other institutions who have met qualifications were accepted in the initial course. Additional groups of 50 will enter training at two-month intervals until the program is completed.

15. Thirty-nine Red Cross and 20 St. Luke's Hospital nurses enrolled in the Model Demonstration College of Nursing during the month.

16. The first meeting of the National Association of Midwives, Public Health and Clinical Nurses was held on 27-29 April in Tokyo. New officers were elected for two years and committees were appointed. Of the more than 5,000 active members approximately 1,500 were present at the meeting. All the prefectures were represented.

## SUPPLY

### Production

17. The March production of medical and dental supplies increased ¥ 37,346,159 over the February total to ¥ 202,089,666. Production of patent medicines increased to approximately ¥ 20,000,000.

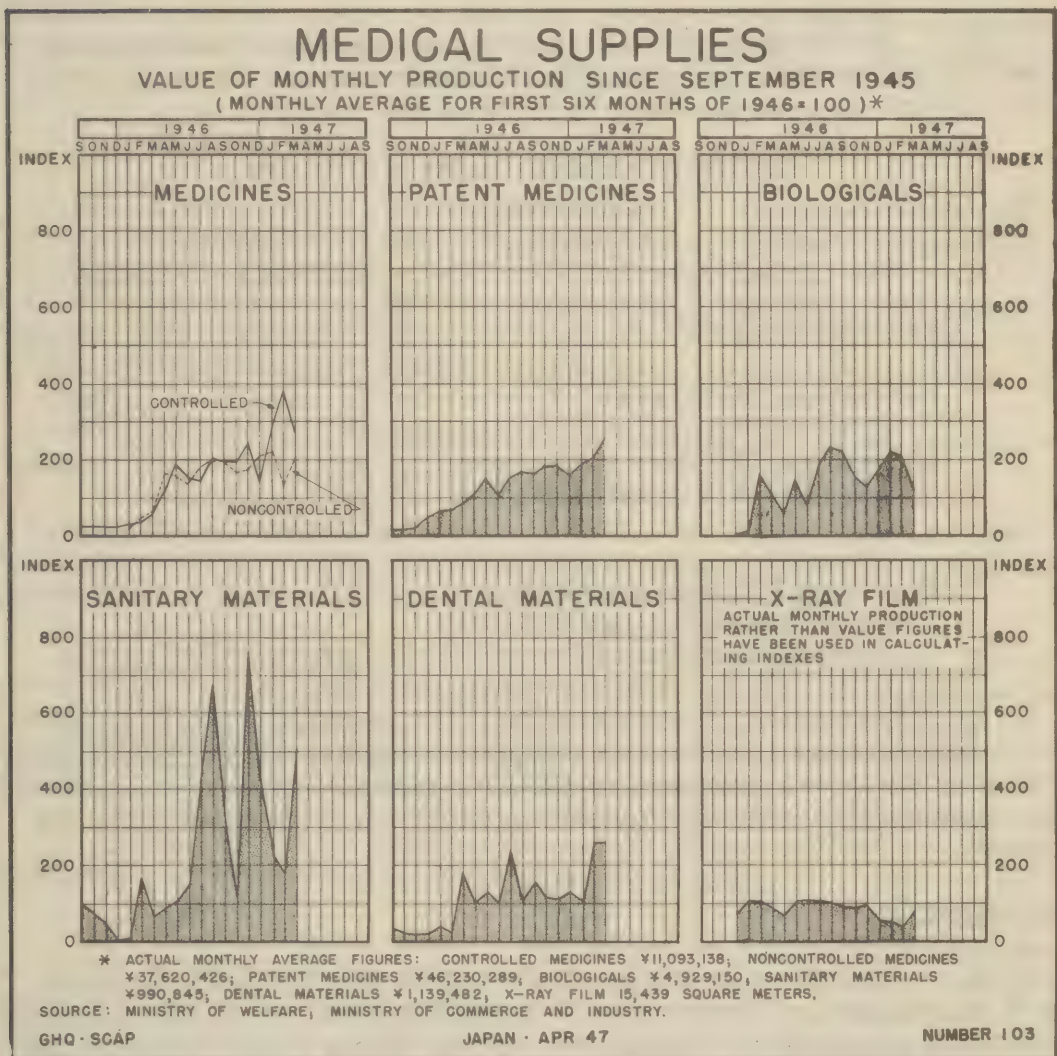


# MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

March  
(yen)

Distribution-controlled medicines	30,351,457
Noncontrolled medicines	78,104,404
Patent medicines	117,497,793
Biologicals	5,970,451
Sanitary materials	5,028,881
Dental materials	2,982,839

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



18. The production of sulfathiazole increased to 1,437 kilograms in March, the highest monthly output to date.

19. Penicillin produced in March totaled 265,050,000 units compared with 255,465,000 units in February.

20. With the exception of cholera, crude vaccines produced in March increased considerably over February. Production of finished vaccines declined in March; adequate stocks are on hand to meet emergency needs.



STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS  
(cubic centimeters)

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Produced in March</u>		<u>On Hand 31 March</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	20,000	0	861,000	306,870
Typhus	1,325,758	0	0	6,506,733
Triple typhoid	2,222,000	396,620	4,319,900	840,348
Smallpox (doses)	1,828,000	3,988,648	23,878,550	2,046,379
Diphtheria antitoxin	0	59,000	0	583,932
Diphtheria toxoid	0	90,080	0	461,675

21. Ten-percent DDT dust production continued according to plan and approximately 1,133,993 kilograms are now stored in nine depots strategically located throughout the country.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES  
(kilograms)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Rat poison, ANTU	11,804	11,836
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	2,823	2,627
10-percent DDT dust (mixed and milled with American DDT concentrate)	309,666	298,055
5-percent DDT residual-effect spray (from American DDT concentrate)(gallons)	50,046	68,733

22. Production of absorbent cotton from American imported raw cotton during 16 March to 15 April increased to 147,729 pounds, bringing the total produced to 632,294 pounds. Stocks of raw cotton remaining in sanitary factories on 15 April totaled 1,231,706 pounds.

Distribution

23. Controlled medicines distributed during March amounted to ¥ 19,982,227, a decrease of ¥ 3,163,392 from the previous month. Purchases of controlled medicines by the Central Distributing Company amounted to ¥ 11,359,832, a decrease of ¥ 1,667,042 from February.

The decrease in purchases and distribution is attributed to reduction of the distribution-controlled list of medicines in February from 201 items to 124.

24. Sales of former Japanese Army and Navy medicines totaled ¥ 5,868,149 during March, a decrease of approximately ¥ 803,500 from the previous month.

25. Sanitary materials distributed in March increased to ¥ 6,340,046, ¥ 137,244 over the February total.



26. Since the responsibility for distribution of DDT products was assumed by the Japanese Government on 1 March, releases of DDT dust from regional warehouses have averaged approximately 100,000 pounds per week. Residual-effect spray released during March totaled 34,000 gallons. Adequate amounts of DDT are available to meet minimum disease-control requirements and no difficulties are being experienced with the distribution system set up by the Japanese Government.

27. A shipment of 180,000 cans (one-fourth-pound cans) of anesthetic ether arrived from the United States under the import program during the month. Distribution will be made through normal control channels.

28. Field inspections of distributing agencies and hospitals in the prefectures of central Honshu showed that there was a reluctance to make prompt distribution of controlled medicines and a tendency to build up stock levels greater than their authorized maximum operating levels. A fear of inability to replenish stocks of these scarce medicines and a reluctance to deplete emergency reserves were the reasons for these conditions.

### NARCOTICS

29. Former Japanese military medicinal narcotics taken into custody by Occupation Forces and returned to wholesale registrants for distribution under the new narcotics regulations were valued at ¥ 10,394,018. Many of the items were originally prepared for military use and were not in suitable containers for civilian use, necessitating repackaging which has been under way since January.

30. By 30 April 82,448 narcotics dealers had reregistered as compared with the revised total of 76,794 on 31 January.

31. Narcotics officials are touring the prefectures to give Japanese narcotics officials supervised instructions in the modern techniques of inspection and investigative procedures.

32. Thefts of narcotics reported in February numbered 29, a decline from 52 in January. This decrease was due to closer safeguarding of narcotics stocks, limitations of purchases and to instructions issued to registrants not to allow their narcotics stocks to be inspected by unauthorized persons.

Narcotics violations during the month showed a trend from the registered to the nonregistered persons.

33. Two Japanese narcotics officials in Yamanashi Prefecture, arrested in February for the possession and sale of large quantities of narcotics looted from a former Japanese Navy hospital, were sentenced in provost court during the month. A third former Yamanashi prefectural official participating in the same violation was sentenced in a Japanese court.

### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

#### Relief Payments

34. Welfare payments in March totaled ¥ 201,012,453, an increase from ¥ 156,671,451 of the previous month. Assistance in kind amounted to ¥ 51,951,732 compared with ¥ 20,365,204 in February. Individuals receiving aid in March increased to 2,882,023 of whom 108,420 were in institutions.



35. A series of fires during April caused large property damage and created serious relief problems in Nagano, Aomori, Miyagi, Fukushima, Akita and Tochigi Prefectures. An estimated 5,400 homes were destroyed and approximately 26,600 persons were made homeless.

Prefectural officials have coordinated their relief activities with the ministerial officials and various measures were devised to relieve the victims. Precautionary health measures were carried out in all the disaster areas to prevent epidemic. Temporary housing was provided in school buildings and some prefectures have released frozen accounts of the victims up to ¥ 500 per person and not exceeding ¥ 2,500 per family.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

36. The fee-for-service rate for doctors and hospitals in rendering medical care to the insured was increased 50-100 percent by the Social Insurance Medical Examination Fee Council, which was appointed by the Minister of Welfare.

37. Recognizing a need for more secure general health insurance for the people the Diet passed a resolution incorporating the following recommendations:

That reserve funds in the Welfare Pension Insurance Act be made available for the benefit of employees in establishing necessary welfare institutions.

That the reserve fund of the Health Insurance program be made available from year to year for the purpose of establishing hospitals and clinical facilities where most needed.

That the Government realize its responsibility for the National Health Insurance program and that an extra subsidy be allowed for enlarging this program.

#### REPATRIATION

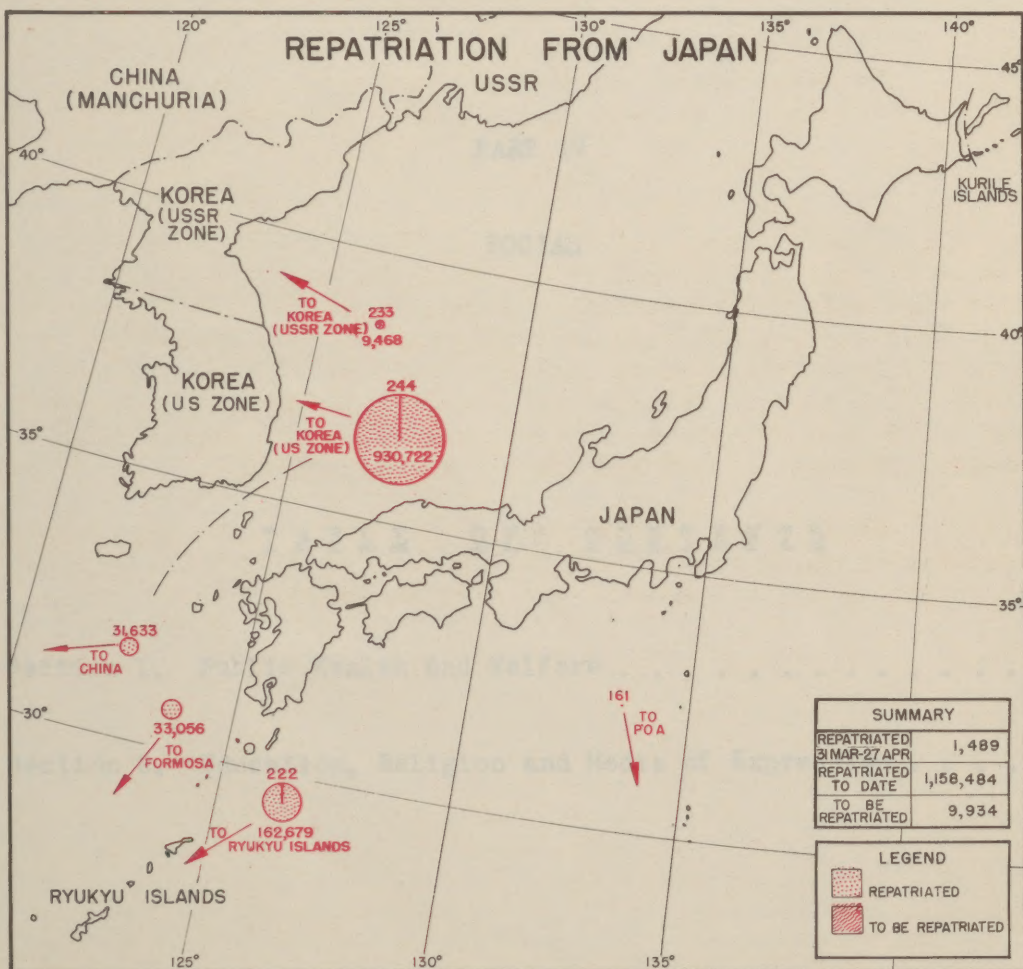
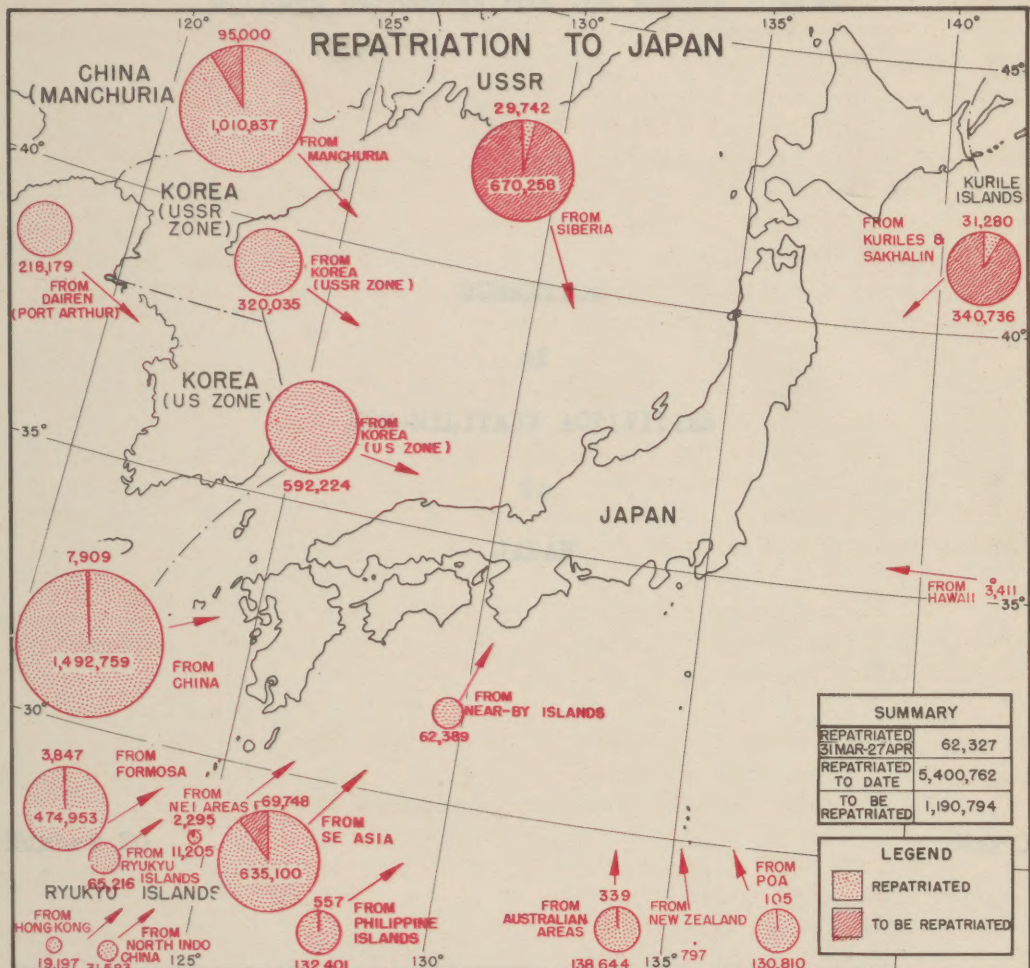
38. From 31 March to 27 April 62,327 Japanese were repatriated of whom 53,208 were from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, 4,416 from Southeast Asia areas, 3,921 from the Netherlands East Indies, 458 from Australian areas, 200 from South Korea, 73 from China and 51 from the Ryukyus. During the same period 1,489 persons returned to their homelands from Japan of whom 1,276 were Ryukyans, 103 were Formosans, 82 were South Koreans, 27 were Chinese and one a Bonin Islander.

On 27 April an estimated 1,190,794 Japanese were awaiting repatriation while 9,462 North Koreans and 244 South Koreans desiring return to their homeland were waiting evacuation from Japan.



# REPATRIATION

STATUS ON 27 APRIL 1947



SOURCE: SCAP.

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